S. C. MERCER, Editor.

SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1862.

Plan of the Rebels for Tennessee and Bentucky-Descriers-Spies and Recruiting Officers - Wismanagement

Some six weeks ago we gave a brief outline of what we felt satisfied was the plan of the rebels to recover their power in Tennessee and Kentucky. The article was extensively copied in the newspapers, and by the loyal portion was probably regarded as a piece of idle speculation, intended either as a sensation article, or to fill up a vacant column. The events of the past few weeks in this State and Kentucky, at a score of points, and information conveyed by hundreds of reliable persons, prove clearly that the plan which we suggested had probably been adopted by the rebels, is exactly the one by which they are now operating. We are satisfied that a large majority of those persons who have professed to be deserters from the rebel army, have come among us merely to give aid more effectively to the cause of treason by placing themselves in a position where they could watch every movement of the Federal authorities, the course of local events, and the fluctuations of public sentiment. Multitudes of them are also engaged in trading, through the medium of third parties, and are sending arms, clothing, ammunition, meat, salt, and other necessary articles, to the Southern army. We feel assured that the Confederates have a large corps of spies, recruiting officers, and traders, distributed at every point where they can be made available. Our own observations are fully confirmed by those of a very vigilant and efficient officer in the Federal civil service, who has been with the army in the Southwest for some time, and who, being on intimate terms with some very intelligent Southerners, gathered from them a vast amount of information. He communicated to us some very interesting facts, which it would be well for the country to know. Perhaps to impart them may be the means of correcting the fearful carelessness of the Government in some quarters. The lenien ey of the Federal authorities in Memphis, in permitting a general return of so-called deserters to that city, has exerted a most pernicious influence on the Union cause. Instead of keeping trade in the wake of the army, the authorities is used passes and permits to thousands of men who had already perjured themselves flagrantly, and had no hesitation in doing so again for the purpose of gain; and who immediately carried outgreat quantities of all kinds of supplies far beyoud the Union lines. The traders of Memphis thus furnished the needy troops of the Confederacy with the very articles they most wanted; and the capture of Memphis under these circumstances, became an actual advantage to the robels. They got our salt, they got our meat, they got clothing, and they got gold in exchange for their cotton, which they sold at larger prices than they ever obtained before Deserters, too, who had returned and voluntarily taken the oath of allegisnce, were known in several instances to carry off recruits for the rebel army; and everything that was done in Memphis was communicated with remarkable colerity to the enemy. Rebel captains, rebel lieutenants, and rebel sergeants, walked round the streets of that city, telling Union men that the Confederacy was about "played out," and then arming some good Secesh; would take him off, and with a significant wink tell him, "just to hold on a little," or perhaps invite him to take the oath and get a pass, to join a party of bushwhackers. The fact is, the Federal authorities at Memphis have not had the force to act with efficiency. At no time has there been a police there sufficient to carry out a rigorous policy. The gunboats alone have enabled us to hold the city. Why, in the name of reason, has our Government shown such culpable carelessness toward the safety of a place so important as that most important highway of the Mississippi Valley? First it holds it with a public garrison, and then it allows an army of spies and smugglers to entrench themselves within its own fortifications, with an unobstructed underground railroad in communication with the rebel army. Never were such mistakes com-

mere markets for their benefit. We next invite the reader's attention to Nashville, which is the capital of the most important State in the Southwest to the rebet government. Its great extent, the adaptation of its fertile soil, and delightful climate to all sorts of productions, its immense mineral wealth, and its splendlid net-work of rivers and railroads, render it an invaluable prize to be fought for at all hazards by the rebeis. Now take a map of Kentucky and Tennessee, and see of what mestimable value to the Federal Covernment is the uninterrupted pose ssion of the Leulaville its security must be maintained, even sand men. What is the fact, and what by the police, and many persons were option of the court. is the actual condition of this invaluable | pressed in default of passports.

mitted by a Government before. The

fact is, that since the beginning of the

rebellion, the rebels have never achieved

a success; in every instance we have

given it to them by our delay and negli-

gence. And while in many places we

keep up a rigid blockade, they can well

afford to evacuate such points as Memphia

if we allow them to be converted into

road, over which must be conveyed treers and army stores, for Nashville, for various points to Middle Tennesses and for able Inshweman came from Battle Creek Huntsville? Is it secure? It is notori- on the ears the other day, to this place. ously not so. Its whole garrison consists She lived, until lately, at Troy City. of a few companies of infantry scattered Her husband, an bonest and hard-workalong its line of one hundred and eighty- ing Irishman, was a Union man, and the five miles, which are sure to be picked guerrillas tried to drag him into the rebup by a guerrilla troop at any time, withpossibility of retaliation. The guerrillas Creek, where he enlisted in the Union but the truth had better bestold than their man, went back to the cabin where suppressed in a case which requires an his poor wife was with her two little immediate remedy. Gallatin has been children, and began committing the greatsurprised, ears burned, army stores de- est outrages, battering down flor doors, stroyed, telegraphic communication cut breaking in the windows, and fraring up off, Union men outraged and their houses her garden, nor did they desist until burned, and we can do nothing. We they had made a wreck of what had been disperse our infantry until they have no a plain, but decent home. Such was the strength, and then these feeble detach- protection which the Southern Confederor four in active motion continually. It is passing strange that points which

see clearly at a glance, are not noticed by military men. What ten year old hoy, dressed in butternut breeches, and mashle to read or write, would need to be told that he would lose his labor if he attempted to run a fox down in a footrace? Why we doubt if he would attempt to overtake even a rabbit in such an unequal contest of speed. Why keep twisting this great military rope until it is extended from Louisville to Huntsville, if we allow traitors to cut its strands in the center, until it is reduced to a single thread? Shall we sleep forever? Is this a time to be experimenting with oaths and possports? Is our army working for the benefit of the loyal or of the disloyal? Have we such a store of provision, and armories so exhaustless that we can give Monoan an order every few weeks, for guns, horses, and army stores, along the Louisville and Nashville Railroad? The authorities here have not the power to prevent these raids nor to punish their perpetrators. They have not enough cavalry; the Federal Government has not supplied them with the means of punish ing these scoundrels. It is for the Government at Washington to say why it suffers such a deplorable state of things to continue, which is disgraceful and pernicious to us, and in the highest degree beneficial to the rebels.

It is dangerous to have an enemy to meet the giant warrior of the Philis- nished to depositaries all over the countines, in battle, with no weapon but a try, to be exchanged by the said deposiling, the giant mocked him in utter debook tells us, that David, who was always a spnoky chap,

Officed up a rock a d popp d blus on the bead, And knocked him to the other at most Jurden."

being an extraordinary distance to throw a man of Goldan's avoirdupoise, as any one can satisfy himself by getting a Sunday School Map and measuring with a broom-straw the distance between Jerusalem and Jordon. New had Gollan been a man of discretion, like the sage ULYSSES, who was nover caught napping, even by pretty Calveso herself, he would have known that slings are dangerous things, and too apt to fly to the head-which was no doubt his weakest point. He would have reflected that the Hebrew army abounded with slingers of wonderful dexterity who could hit a hair at a great distance-if the bair was large enough; and knowing this he would not have rashly ventured his life in a contest in which he had all to lose, and nothing to win. Now the strength of the Federal Government is as much superior to that of the rebels, as the strength of Go-LIAH was superior to that of DAVID. We laugh at the presumption of the rebels in daring to contend against us. We ridicule them as very silly people. Feeling profound contempt for such opponents we lie down and indulge in profound sleep, while the rebels slyly slip up and prepare to cut our throats. They have tried it several times already, and scratched our throats badly, while we slept, but good. luck awoke us before a serious wound was inflicted. We are asleep again, and again the rebels are preparing to creep upon us. "The Philistines be upon thee, Samson!" and it is An Acr to authorize payments in stamps true that you awake, shake your locks, and renew your strength. Fortune will not long favor the careless. She tires at last of pouring out her favors on those who do not value them. The robels are as flerce in their hatred as they are weak in power, and why do wo delay to strike that blow at their treason which shall

'leave little work for two?"

The Bratt. The President's preclimation for a have no taste for gunpowder in the East.

The N. Y. Heruli says: The Sexuation Yestenday.-Greatex- nated depositary selected as aforesaid in tement was caused in this city yesterday by the order of the War Department robibiting any person liable to be draftd from absenting himself from his comty or State before such deaft is made, unr pain of being arrested and put on military duty for nine months, the period. of the draft. Great numbers of people had made arrangements to go on business | sum than one dollar, intended to circuto Europe, some on trips of pleasure there, and many to go as commercial travellers to other States, or to go to the watering States: and every person so offending and Nashville Railroad. Every man who places and summer resorts. But this orwill look at it for a moment will say that | der spread construction | The excite- trict or circuit court of the United States, ment was incre-sed by the fact that all be punished by fine not exceeding five the steamships going to Europe and the hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not though it took the services of ten though

A poor, but quite decent and respect el army. He managed, however, to clude out the remotest probability, or even them, and fled to our camp at Battle hold the road : it is unpleasant to say so, army. The rebels, enraged at the loss of ments are captured by a troop of cavatry, acy gave to these inoffensive people, who which are fifty miles from the seens of had harmed no one, and walked blametheir deeds before we can send more in- lessly in society. The mother gathered fantry to overtake them. There is not a up her children and set out to join her regiment of Federal cavalry along the husband, determined to share the hardentire road, when there ought to be three | ships of the camp, under the flag of her adopted country, the flag under which Concours fought and Meagues defended, every illiterate rebel in the country can rather than endure the brutality of JEFF. Davis' minions. When she arrived at the camp she was provided with a conveyance to this city. And these are the mercies of Secessionists. By their fruits ve shall know them.

Hon. GEORGE BADGER, Ex-Whig U.S. Senator from North Carolina, says he would "rather see his State become a province of England, France, or Sardinia. than return to the Union." That is just what we have been asserting of you rebel leaders all the while, oh beastly Banger, but the conservative papers, which, like the Journal of Commerce, think that the observation of a loyalists is worth but little if he is in the midst of the conflict, said that we were extravagant, unreasonable, and so on. You hate republicanism, BADGER; you hate popular government; you prefer to transfer your big plantation and your colony of negroes to the protection of a monarchy, where poor white trash cannot vote, and where Lord Bargen can ride in a gilded coach. Oh, BADGER, BADGER!

Act of Congress in relation to Shinplasters. We are indebted to a legal friend for the following article:

On the 17th July, 1862, the Congress of the United States passed the following

The title of the act gives the correct idea of the intention of the National Legwhose power is so much inferior to your islature in its passage. The first section own that he is contemptible. When the provides that the postage and other boylsh and smoothed cheek David went stamps of the United States shall be furtaries or agents of the Government for the truth. It means-"If I speak not rision. The result was, as the hymn the United States Treasury Notes : that truly, and mean not sincerely, so do I is the stamps, which may be conveniently used as small change, are put into circulation by furnishing them to the people in exchange for United States notes. The not hope from his smile in death-not advantages derived from the operation of help at his hand into his eternal, hely this law is-

> liable small-change circulation, and one that has a uniform value all over the

2nd. They are made receivable in payment of all dues to the United States under five dollars, and are redeemable in Treasury notes when the sum of five dol-

lars is presented. 3rd. The law drives out of circulation the unreliable and in most instances worthless Issues of Companies, Corporations, and individuals, with which the country is flooded. In order to accomplish this latter result, it is provided by the second section of the act that after the 1st day of August, 1862, no private Corporation, Banking Association, Firm, or Individual, shall make, fame, circulate, pay any note, check, memorandum, token, or other obligation, for a less sum than one dollar, intended to circulate as money, &c.; and that every person so offending shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of \$500, or by imprisonment for six months, or by both, at he discretion of the Court.

It is as much an offence against this iaw to circulate a note or check under the denomination of one dollar as it is to make or issue such note or check. The act caunot bear any other construction.

[Punnay-No. 161.]

and to prohibit circulation of notes of less denomination than one dollar. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of tepresentatives of the United States of Imerica in Congress assemblat, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby directed to furnish to the Assistant Treasurers and such designated depositaries of the United States as may be y him selected, in such sums as he may fleem expedient, the postage and other stamps of the United States, to be exchanged by them, on application, for United States notes; and from and after the first day of August next such stamps draft of 200,000 militia, has given aston- shall be received in payment of all dues ishing celerity to the legs of gentry who to the United States less than five dotlars, and shall be received in exchange for United States notes when presented to any Assistant Treasurer or any desig-

> sums not less than live dullars. from and after the float day of Angust, eighteen hundred and mixty-two, no pri vate corporation, banking association firm, or individual aball make, issue, circulate, or pay any note, check, memorandum, token, or other obligation, for a less late as money or to be received or used in lieu of lawful money of the United shall, on conviction thereof in any dia-Approved, July 17, 1862.

The Sare:try of the Cath of Alle-

The Rev. Dr. Welktans, of the Baptist church in New York, has preached a sermon of great power on the present crisis: of our national affairs and its results. We make the following extracts:

The sanctity of an oath is another great truth now receiving significant il-lustrations. The Old World has had potentates who, pledged by solemn and epeated oaths to freer institutions, have trampled peremptorily on the bond given to liberty, when the toys of despotism. tempted them; and they have suntched at absolute power through sheer perjury. At the bar of man they found, and i may be that they feared no punishment. Discre be higher from they The Higher than the highest regardeth." In our own land this recklessness has been shown respecting the oath of allegiance to the nation. Men-who succeed at the North, as teaching a higher law to God, which should be paramount to all terrene statutes have been among themselves the first to hold the supreme law of the land, and their own oaths of fealty and loyalty to that land, abrogated by the lower law of State olams and State interest. It could not be sin in the man of ever clashed, to say that, well as be loved his country, he loved his God yet more. But what plea shall shield the sin which claims to love one's own petty State better than either country or God? They have victually funnelled and honeycombed into ruin the fundamental obligations of the citizen. Jesuitism has made itself a name of reproach by the doctrine of mental reservation, under which the Jesuit held himself absolved from oaths of true witness-bearing, which he had at any time taken to the nation and God, if the truth to be told harmed the interests of his own order, whose interests he must shield by a silent mental reservation. The lesser class, the ecclesinstical elique, thus was held paramount to the entire nation; and oaths of fidelity to the religious order, a mere handful of God's creatures, rode over the rights of the God whose name had been invoked to witness truth-telling, and over the rights of God's whole race of mankind, to have the truth told in their courts, by those who had solemnly proclaimed and deliberately sworn that they would tell, and were telling it. The State loyalty, as being a mental reservation-evermore to abrogate the oath of national loyaltywhat is it but a modern reproduction of the old Jesuit portent? But perjury, however palliated, and whether in Old World despots or in New World anarchists, involves, in the dread language of Scripture, the being "clothed with bursing as with a garment" That terrible phrase of inspiration describes, we but the earthly deception which attracts the heavenly made diction; the reply of a mocked God to a defiant transgressor; vengeance invoked, and the inocation answered. "So HELP ME Gop!"

ppose, not merely profuse profanity, is a phrase so often heard in jury-boxes, custom-houses, beside the ballot-box, and in the assumption of each civil office that we do not at all times guage its dread dept of meaning. It is not a mere prayer of help to tell the truth; but, like the kindred Hebrew words, " So do God to me, and more also!" it is an invocation all his further favor, if we palter with forswear and renounce, henceforth, all help from God. I hope not his help in the cares of life-I hope not his help for the pardon of sin-I ask not his graceheavens. All the aid man needs to ask-all the aid which God has to the 1st. It furnishes the people with a re-- asking heretofore lent, I distinctly surrender, if he, truth-seeing, sees me now truth-wresting." Now the risk of trifling with such a thunderbolt is not small. The many noble, excellent, and Christian men who have been heedlessly involved in this rebellion in spite of past oaths to the sation, it is not our task to judge But the act itself of disregarding such sworn loyalty to their whole countrythe act in its general principles apart from all personal partakers in it - we may and we must ponder. Now, n this respect, if these views of our naional eaths be just, our present rebellion as been not merely treasonable, but its cradle-wrappings, its very swaddlingbands, have been manifold layers of per-

The Rebel Chear on Exchanges.

jury-its infancy has been clad with

cursing as with a garment. The oath

will come out of this era a more august

solemnity, and better understood than it

The rebel officers who were released and sent to Richmond last week were Generals Euckner, Tilghman, Mackall, Pettigrew and Gantt, with Commodore Barron, Captains Mitchel and Kennon, and a host of inferior officers of both navy and army. The Federal officers who were to have been exchanged for these men are still detained in Richmond. A correspondent of the Philadelphia

News finally came to Adjutant-Gen. Thomas that they would not return at present, the Confederate Government aving concluded to detain them. And this after General Thomas had confidingly liberated all their officers, and tenderly sent a number of their sick to City Point by the Georgia, that they might be taken to Richmond on cars. On the return of this boat to Aiken's Landing, the guard on board, under Lieutenant Miller, Tenth New Jersey regiment, were indignant in the extreme, and had they not been restrained by Lieutenant Miller. would have retaliated by setting fire to Aiken's house and all his outbuildings. If any reason had been given for this treachery to General Thomas, he did not ommunicate it to his subordinates. It was generally considered by them as a etaliation for Pope's recent orders. The dignation of the country on receipt of this news will be great. It will hasten

AN ASSESSED IN KEWER-Old Rowe kept a hotel where he used to say one could get anything that was ever made to cat. One day in came a Yankee who asked old Hows what could be give him

"Anything, sir," said old Rowe, "anything from a pickled elephant to a canary "Wa'al," said the Yankee, eyeing Rowe,

I guess I'll take a piece of pickled ale-Well, we've got 'em; got 'em all ready ight here in the house, but you'll have

to take a whole un, cause we never out-The Yankes thought he would take some codfish and potatoes.

Another Rebet Perfidy.

Mr. Jefferson Davis has adopted the well-known rule of the most violent of the French revolutionists: L'audace, l'andate, tenjours l'audacé - audacity upon andacity. We referred on Saturday to his cool effenter in denouncing assauinstion against General Pope for merely sheying the orders of his government. But he now adds the most beinous per ldy to his other atrocities. Having re wived his own officers, Generals Buckue Tilghman, Makall, Pettigrew, and Gaunt, as well as Commodore Barron and a host of captains, under an agreement for an equitable exchange of prisoners, to now efuses to return our officers. A more disgraceful and flendish breach of faith was never committed by a crew of savage

Blackfeet. It is well known that our governme has all along been averse to a formal exchange of prisoners, because the negotiations thereto might imply a recognition of the rebel authorities as a legitimate power. It was willing to make informal surrenders of the insurgents in its postession for an equal number of loyal captives, and many exchanges have been made on that basis. But the rebels have steadily refused to give up our officers and for more than a year have retained such noble and gallant spirits as Colonel Corcoran and Colonel Wilcox in the vilest of prisons. At length to recover these valuable men and to show the elemency and justness of its disposition, it consented to a regular exchange, which was negotiated by Generals Dix and Lee for the respective sides. Three thousand rebels, including all their conspicuous flicers, were accordingly sent up from ortress Mouroe the other day, to secure the release of an equal immber of our officers and men. Adjutant - General Thomas, who was entrusted with the exhange, with a confidence in the sincerity of the reb-is which requires explanation tespatched his company at once towards Richmond, where the rebel officers now are, but he received in return loyal privates only and no officers. The rebel authorities, with a coolness that has no parallel in the annals of crime, informed him that for the present they had concluded to detain the officers. have been given for this breach of faith beyond the imperious will of the heart-less and unprincipled insurrectionary government.

This conduct, however, is of apiece with the entire management of those reckless and desperate traitors. They have not scrapled about hanging inoffen sive Union men on the nearest tree; they have driven out of their homes innocent women and children, because their busands and fathers were loyal; they have burned their slaves alive for merely enssected offences; they have bayoneted on counded and dying on the battle-field they have shot our poor fellows, almos scalded to death by an accidental explo sion of steam, and while they were strug gling with the waters; and they have systematically striven to turn the whole process of the war into a series of murlerous guerrilla attacks, like those o Quantrell in Missouri and of Morgan is Kentucky; and why, then, should we expect that they would manifest so simple a virtue as fidelity to their engagements? Gen. Thomas must have been as credulous as any old woman to take of his vengeance, and an abjuration of their promise of honest dealing. He hould have seen and counter officer and man for man before he gave up his prisoners. He has before been ac cused, by rumor at least, of over partiality and faith towards the rebels, and this olemn cheat we trust will open hiseyes. The fates of Colonels Wilcox, to say nothing of others less distinguished, have been indeed painful and distressing. More than once, after having suffered for months the deprivations, the tedium, the horsors and the insults of inprisonment, separated from all friends and in the midst of insolent and jeering enemies, they have been on the eve of re turning to their homes and friends, and have been disappointed. Their houses have been got ready, their wives and little ones have cried for joy, their neighbors have brought forth the big guns to ound a welcome reception, and yet they rave not come. The infernal malice of the rebels has broken the cup of gladness just as it has been presented to their lips In this city every loyal heart has been expecting with impatience the arrival of our noble Irish chief, and this day we

> indescribable insults and tyrannies? -New York Post. The Washington tress.

hoped to see h s manly face once more

out alas, Corcoran is still in Richmond

Do the rebels suppose that we of th

North, and particularly that the multi-

tudes of loyal Irishmen, who cherish

Corcoran as the apple of their eye, will

forget these wanton, these atrocious, these

We beg leave to give our vote, with a shout, to the following suggestion of the N. Y. Zimes. It is just what our soldiers

In times of military exigency it is senwible to adopt every stimulus to patriot(c arder which reason and history approve as likely to promote the end. Different natures are actuated by various and sometimes opposite considerations. Some are fond of money, some of glory, and some would esteem inestimably above either such a symbol of national regard as a Nile Medal, or a Cross of the Legior of honor. Promotion from the ranks has, without doubt, an excellent effect; but even if pushed to an extreme in special instances, it can only apply to a very small fraction of the deservingare cases where a particular regimen or company, by a well timed and heroic exhibition of courage, may win a hattle save an army, or carry a tremendous hostile position, it would, probably, be un-reasonable and unwise, if not impossible to make commissioned officers of all who have aided in the achievement; but there would be no impropriety in bestowing upon hundreds a sign of tife-long con sideration and honor, in the form of a Washington Cross-

The title appears to us the most appear priate that could be devised, and it is the one of all others which would be satisfactory to the American people The "Victoria Cross" is of plain bronge, and bears, the inscription, "For Valor, the words being selected for the sensible reason that they express in the fewest possible number of letters, the sentiment be conveyed. While avoiding a servile imitation, something similar to this in form and spirit would, perhaps, be convenient and acceptable. To commemorate highly important hattles, or other pre-eminently significant events of the war, medals should also be struck, and copies be conferred upon the bravest and most distinguished of the participators. Such has been the custom of great nations republies as well as kingdoms from the remotest antiquity, and no one has ever questioned the salutary effect. Super to the R. R. Lamb. on Unit Street.

By Telegraph.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES. Consalidation of the Forces of Banks, M'Dowell and Sturges under Gen. Pope !

Jackson's Forces moving Southward from Gordonsville !

Federal forces, under Gen. Siegel, moving rapidly!

Descrition of 5,000 Rebel Conscripts from Jackson's Army!

Arrival of Gen. McCall at Washington, and Col. Corcoran, with other exchanged Prisquers, at Fortress Monroe!

Resignation of the Governor of Kentucky and other Officers!

NEWS FROM EUROPE!

Wassington, Aug. 16 .- The President rdered the consolidation of Fremont's, Banks', McDowell's and Sturges' commands into the Army of Virginia, under Major-General Pope.

Jackson's forces are moving southward from Gordonsville. Our forces with Siegel in front are rapidly moving. Gen. Banks is recovering and will reume command in a day or two.

Scouring parties from Gordonsville to Siegel's headquarters report that Jackson and Ewell's army reached there. Deserters say that five thousand conscripts left Jackson and are straggling in the

Gen. McCall bas just returned from Richmond, and says we should instantly demand submission or an extermination f the rebels.

Col. Corcoran, Col. Wileox, Lieut.-Col. Brown and Major Rogers arrived at Fortress Monroe. Care Race Aug. 10 -The Auglo Saxon has arrived. The London News says the

American tariff will not be endersed by the people. Several European Sovereigns will soon meet at Cologne.

It is rumored at Madrid that Mucat is ntended for King of Mexico. Bosros, Aug. 16,-A special dispatch says that Burnside's army arrived at Cul-

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 16 .- John F. Fish resigns Speakership of the Senate, and James F. Robinson elected in his stead. Beriah Magoffin resigned Governorship, Robinson thus becoming Governor during Magoffin's unexpired term. Matt. inson and Johnson both staunch Union men. Temple, President of the Military Board, resigned, and the duties of that Robinson.

New York, Aug. 16 .- Gold 1436.

Hew Advertisements. MACKEREL

学报报点来报报公司

Monday Evening, Aug. 18th, 1862, STILL WATERS RUN DEEP! Mass CONSTANTINE

TWO BONNYCASTLES! in preparation, GERALDI) on, THE INVESTIGE BUSINESS.

Situation Wanted.

A SITUATION IN AN ACADEMY OR COUNTY by Short, as The lies of the Emphas becomes south.

Address Box 777, Louisville, Ky., or "M. B. M., "
Nashville, Teon. Egr'A actic actory letter from Rev. J. J. Bug ages, associon, By. aug 1741ar

PROCLAMATION ANDREW JOHNSON OVERNOR OF THE STATE OF TERMINESE

To all who shall see these Presents-Greeting Wilkitias, it has been made known to me that W a certain Thomas Pannar, charged with having committed a field and attachers mended on the 2th day of December, 18st, upon the dely of Jestes Hoosewist, late of our County of Decident, has had from limited, and is now running at large.

Now, therefore, I. Axinaw Jonkson, therefore as a formall, by victus of the government outcomy in mo vested, do hereby ofter a reward of Two Historian and Notice Delitake, to any person, or person with

In testimony electrof, I have hereinfured as I my heard and council the great and of and reaches the affirm of Nativille, the 16th day of August to be affirmed at Nativille, the 16th day of August 1842.

By the direction: ADDREW SOHNOON, EDWARD H. Have, Secretary of State.

Sug 17-41 w

Coopers Wanted. WENT GOOD CHOPTES CAN GET CONTANT Employment during the Fall and Wigner, on 66" April to the under runt, at Tuesaverse. night-bet L. Maskar WANTED.

BY OR STREET, VALUE ROOF Sur particulars again to Cot. Miniga's Hond universe, or a Compression Harding (De Pole, non to Pontenative). Co. T. A. R. BURIL aug to C. Convenient and Int. Patrony.

TOBACCO and BOTTLES. 50 BOXES CHEWING TOBACCO: 50 PAYNE, JAMES & CO., 12 South Market Street.

500 Horses Wanted! FOR CAVALRY SERVICE. PALAR HENDER OF HOUSE HARMEN WALRY SERVICE for which community for

N. DERBY,

No. 56, College f treet.

FINE MILITARY CLOTHING

Officers' Fine Dress & Fatigue

UNIFORMS, A Splendid Assortment of Fine

Milltary Goods; COMPLETE OUTFITS

FOR OFFICERS

Fine Havresacks Fine Trunks, (Copper Riveted.) Fine Vatises,

3 Row Gold Embroidered SHOULDER STRAPS,

French Canteens,

Fine Embroideries of all kinds, Gold Buttons,

Silk Rubber Coats. Rubber Blankets,

All styles Parks Collars; Braids and armanyos, all kinds; Silk and Bournso FLAGS; FINE CASHMERN SHIRTS; LINES SHIRTS, GAUSE SILE, GAUSE MERINO and LISLE THREAD UNDERSHIRTS; DRAB and BUPP GAUNTLETTS, GLOVES, &c., &c.

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Stockholders' Meeting. DEFICE LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE & B. CO. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK bullers of Lorentzian & Nameworks Battania develle, on MONDAY, the oth day of terrosics

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